

UTERINE CANCER.—The great error often made is in expecting to find these women emaciated, with marked cachexia, hæmorrhage, pain, stinking discharges, etc., as evidences of the presence of malignant diseases. Pain comes on late, and is often absent. Bleeding of a profuse character is rare, especially very early in the history of the disease. Foul watery discharges, so often alluded to, are sometimes absent. An irregular flow between the periods is the symptom most often noticed, and it is important especially if it occurs in a woman past the climacteric and following sexual intercourse. Many cases are much complicated, and the dangers from the operation much increased from adhesions, the result of delays and tinkering.—*International Journal of Surgery.*

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THE NEED OF SPECIALISTS.—The highest attainment makes it both necessary and wise that there should be a division of labor with a corresponding concentration of study in special lines of work. This fact furnishes the reason and the motive for the specialist. Certainly no busy general practitioner whose daily round of duty is not limited to the usual hours of toil of the laborer, the artisan, the tradesman or other professional men, can expect to find time for that patient and persistent study of one subject which is a *sine qua non* to its mastery. The general practitioner who makes himself known to the circle in which he moves as a universal specialist is a danger to society. Equally to be dreaded is the man who assumes special knowledge and ability for special work, who by study and experience has not in some fair degree demonstrated his fitness for it.—*Charlotte Medical Journal.*

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MILK DIET IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE.—Ajello (Gior. dell. Assoc. Napol. di Med.) has studied the effect of milk diet and of mixed diet in twenty-one cases of chronic Bright's disease, and he concludes strongly in favor of a mixed diet; at any rate as far as the chronic stages of Bright's disease are concerned. Of the twenty-one cases, milk diet increased the volume of urine in nine and diminished it in eleven, and had no effect in one. The albumen diminished only in five cases and increased considerably in sixteen under milk, whilst under the same diet the urea diminished in eighteen cases, the phosphoric anhydride diminished in thirteen, the same for the sulphur in thirteen cases, and conversely under a mixed diet these elements showed an increase. Full tables are given of each case. In the acute stages the author would advise milk diet, but he is convinced that for the chronic stages of the disease a mixed diet is far better.—*Times and Register.*